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## CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

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A method for preparing a sequentially functionalized polymer, the method
 comprising:

reacting an anionically polymerized living polymer with a functionalizing agent X' to produce an end-functionalized polymer that will react or interact with carbon black, silica, or both and that comprises a reactive electrophilic or nucleophilic site; and

reacting the reactive site with a functionalizing agent Y' to produce a sequentially functionalized polymer that will react or interact with carbon black and silica.

## 2. A vulcanizate prepared by:

vulcanizing a rubber formulation comprising at least one vulcanizable rubber and a filler, where the at least one vulcanizable rubber is a sequentially functionalized polymer that is prepared by

reacting an anionically polymerized living polymer with a functionalizing agent X' to produce an end-functionalized polymer that will react or interact with carbon black, silica, or both and that comprises a reactive electrophilic or nucleophilic site; and

reacting the reactive site with a functionalizing agent Y' to produce a sequentially functionalized polymer that will react or interact with carbon black and silica.

## A functionalized polymer defined by the formula

 $\mathcal{N}_{\mathbf{m}}\mathbf{Z}\mathbf{Y}_{\mathbf{n}}$ 

where is an anionically polymerized polymer segment, X comprises a first functional group that will react or interact with carbon black, silica, or both, Y comprises a second functional group that will react or interact with carbon black, silica, or both, Z is a bond or a chain-extending group, and m and n are each integers from 1 to about 50, with the proviso that when X will react or interact with carbon black but not with silica, Y will react or interact with silica, and when

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X will react or interact with silica but not with carbon black, Y will react or interact with carbon black.

- 4. The method of claim 1, or the vulcanizate of claim 2, where the anionically
  polymerized living polymer is a copolymer of styrene and 1,3-butadiene.
- The method of claim 1, or the vulcanizate of claim 2, where X' comprises 1,3-5. dimethylimidazolidinone, N-methylpyrrolidinone. dicyclohexylcarbodiimide, benzonitrile, a substituted nitrile, a substituted aziridine, a thiazoline, a dialkylaminobenzaldehyde, a bis(dialkylamino)benzophenone, a substituted epoxy 10 compound, N-methylcaprolactam, a substituted Schiff base, a substituted styrylmethyl derivative, vinyl pyridine, a short block of polyvinylpyridine, a polysulfoxide, poly(carbodiimide), a poly(meth)acrylamide, a а poly(aminoalkyl(meth)acrylate), polyacrylonitrile, polyethylene oxide, butyl glycidyl ether, monoglycidyl siloxane, polysiloxane with epoxide endgroups, 15 diphenyl ethylene, or a functionalized styrene.
  - 6. The method of claim 1, or the vulcanizate of claim 2, where X' comprises 1,3-dimethylimidazolidinone, 3-glycidoxypropyltrimethoxysilane, N-methylpyrrolidinone, or monoglycidyl ether terminated poly(dimethylsiloxane).

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- 7. The method of claim 1, or the vulcanizate of claim 2, where Y' comprises a silane, alkoxy silane, alkoxy alkyl silane, alkoxy halo alkyl silane, epoxy-generating reagent, substituted acid chloride, substituted isocyanate, substituted benzylic halide, substituted allylic halide, substituted  $\alpha,\beta$ -unsaturated ketone,  $\alpha,\beta$ -unsaturated ester,  $\alpha,\beta$ -unsaturated amide, or bis(dialkylamino)phosphoryl chloride.
- 8. The method of claim 1, or the vulcanizate of claim 2, where Y' comprises gamma-isocyanatopropyl-triethoxysilane, gamma-isothiocyanatopropyl-trimethoxysilane, gamma-isothiocyanatopropyl-trimethoxysilane, gamma-isothiocyanatopropyl-trimethoxysilane epichlorohydrin, epibromohydrin,

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triethoxysilyl propyl chloride, diethoxymethylsilyl propyl chloride, and diethylcarbamyl chloride, 1-(3-bromopropyl)-2,2,5,5-tetramethyl-1-aza-2,5-disilacyclopentane, or a multi-epoxidized, high-vinyl, poly- or oligo-butadiene or a poly- or oligo-isoprene.

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- 9. The method of claim 1, or the vulcanizate of claim 2, where Y' comprises a short-chain polymer group.
- 10. The method of claim 1, further comprising the step of reacting the reactive site with a chain-extending group Z to form a chain-extended functionalized polymer that comprises a reactive electrophilic or nucleophilic site.